

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. Sneed & Holman's.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, with J. & W. L. Harlan. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on Main street, over Spout, Russell & Co's Bank.

JOHN RODMA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
Are receiving their Large Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
In Great Variety and
AT VERY LOW RATES!

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 CHURCH STREET, New York.

Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, etc.

GLASS Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, & Photographers, etc. Green Glass-ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application.

NEW FIRM.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive liberal share of the public patronage.

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED
for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture & Chairs, Rail Cars, & Agricultural Implements.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel
MACHINERY,

Shafting and Pulleys, with Ball and Socket Hangers, far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the lowest prices. For descriptive Circulars, etc., address
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Walnut Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Books and Stationery.

A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publications of the day to be had at
S. C. BULL'S,

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

GIN—If you want excellent Gin, call at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }
JOHN PHILLIPS did, on the 4th day of 1858, in the county of Harrison, kill and murder Henry Whaley, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Phillips, and his delivery to the Jail of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, }
S. MOREHEAD, }
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—John Phillips, indicted at the last November term of the Harrison County Circuit Court, for committing the crime of manslaughter on the body of Henry Whaley, at the Fair Grounds, near Centerville, Sept. 23d, 1858, is about 5 feet 9 inches high; black hair; dark eyes; dark complexion; 35 or 40 years of age; spare make; man; weighs about 150 pounds; walks erect; always dresses genteel.

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Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }
EDWARD CRANCH did, on the 5th day of January, 1858, kill and murder Wm. Johnson, in the county of Crittenden, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Cranch, and his delivery to the Jail of Crittenden county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, }
S. MOREHEAD, }
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—Said Cranch is about 21 or 22 years of age; light hair; blue eyes; little or no beard; weighs 150 or 160 pounds; somewhat stoop-shouldered; on one side of him a large scar nearly over the right or left temple; walks with one foot nearly square out.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }
NICHOLAS H. SHACKLEFORD did, on the 4th day of 1858, in the county of Cass, kill and murder Wm. J. Sharpe, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Shackleford, and his delivery to the Jail of Cass county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, }
JOHN Q. A. KING, }
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Shackleford is about 22 or 23 years old; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; raven-haired; stands straight; quick spoken; hairy rather red; thin-rimmed, rather swollen jaws; prominent nose; loss of teeth; wore a long heavy beard on the jaw, chin, and neck, of a reddish color; weighs about 100 pounds, and steps rather fast and quick; is ingenious in the working of wood or iron, and follows, sometimes, pump making; rather inclined to dissipation and gaming.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }
HARPER WILKINS did, on the 22d day of October, 1858, a Negro man, kill and murder William H. Hall, Sr., in the county of Ballard, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Wilkins, and his delivery to the Jail of Ballard, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

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JOHN Q. A. KING, }
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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mills Warehouse.

Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,

Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 79 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, Louisville, Ky.

UPHOLSTERER, manufacturer and dealer in Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Tarpaulins, Tents, Wagon Covers, Blankets, and Bedding.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. Give me a call.

U. E. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evans & Norton.)
541 MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving and offering for sale, on liberal terms, one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods he has ever offered in this city, consisting of

French Window Glass (all sizes),
Stained and Plain Glass,
Looking Glass Plates,
French Plate Glass,
Also, manufactures to order and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Paints, Oils, and all kinds of Paints, and Picture Frames, and all kinds of Work of every description.

Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine.

W. W. TALBOT,
No. 29 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Manufacturer of Willow Ware.

DEALER in Fancy and Variety Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Baskets, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, &c.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. Give me a call.

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 4 Masonic Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Louisville and the surrounding country, that he is now opening at the above mentioned stand a new and splendid stock of the latest styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to manufacture to order in the most approved fashion.

Also, a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as CRAVATS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SPENDERS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine my stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.

I will sell very cheap for cash.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE;
OR
FARR'S ADE TONIC,
For the Effective and Speedy Cure of Fever and Ague.

THE proprietor would assure the public that no Quinine, or other Mineral substance, so injurious to the system, and invariably affording but a temporary relief, others, K. compared to that it is essentially vegetable in its nature, may be given to persons of every age and sex, and when administered in the directions, never fails to cure, and in certain cases, and completely prevents a return of the disease. Price One Dollar.

THOMAS A. HURLEY,
Fifth St., near Main, Louisville, Ky.
Sold by all druggists.

WILLIAM C. DODGE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
No. 97 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of Cottage Bedsteads, I wish to call the attention of dealers in and out of the city to my large stock of near 2,000 Bedsteads, of Cherry, Walnut, Oak, Sycamore, Gum, and Poplar—sprung equal to, and will be sold as low as any manufactured in the West.

WM. C. DODGE, No. 97 Fourth Street.

Colleges, Schools, Hotels, and Boarding-houses furnished at wholesale prices.

Peter & Buchanan,
(Successors to Mann & Buchanan.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,

—AND—
Cummings' Straw and Stalk Cutters,
DEALERS in Garden and Grass Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, large and small, of all kinds, Line, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, China Pump, Apple Potatoes, and Dried Fruit.

484 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Catalogues of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 487, Corner of Main & Fourth Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles, of various size and colors.

Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low.

MARTIN & PENTON,
Dealers in French, German, British, and American Family and Staple Goods,
No. 96 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

IN issuing our circular for the Fall and Winter Trade of 1858, we would simply say to our friends, that we have never had the pleasure of presenting to their inspection a more complete assortment, in all departments, as we are prepared to exhibit this season. In Dress Goods we can offer all the Parisian Novelties, embracing many new fabrics in rich and handsome designs, which cannot fail to please.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERMAN P. WEAVER,
U. S. STATES ATTORNEY,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
North-east Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

NUNNS & CLARK'S
PIANOS
TRIUMPHANT.

CHICKERING & SONS have withdrawn the agency for the sale of their Pianos from Louisville, from the fact of their not being able to COMPLETE SUCCESSFULLY with the superior instruments of NUNNS & CLARK.

We shall hereafter keep a full and complete assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S No. 10 Plus Ultra Pianos.

Which we will sell at their LOWEST CASH PRICES. We take great pleasure in announcing to the public that we have received the sole Agency in Kentucky and Indiana for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS of HAINES BROTHERS, of New York.

We shall also, for the accommodation of those who still prefer the CHICKERING, keep a supply on hand, which we will sell at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

We have the largest stock of SHEET MUSIC, INSTRUMENT BOOKS, and all kinds of MUSICAL GOODS, to be found in the Southwest.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos, Music, and Musical Merchandise, 100 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. DOLFINGER,
No. 113 Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURER OF FINE JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, and dealer in Watches.

Selling and resetting Diamonds, Plating, Replating, and galvanizing.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

77 Silver Spoons made to order.

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DR. S. S. TRIMMING'S,
FRIGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels, also, Military Goods of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.

No. 113 Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

JAMES E. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market St., between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of Four Dollars.

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.

J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Wagons, Agricultural Implements and Machines of all kinds, of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c.

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth Street, opposite Mozart Hall, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fan-cies, Combs, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTH CLOVES and MANTEL STUFFS kept always on hand and made to order.

HURLEY'S QUICK YEAST,
OR BAKING POWDER.

FOR THE Quick Raising of Bread, Cakes, Puddings, &c., and for fermenting. This is the most perfect, best, and healthiest preparation ever invented, and is the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE.

The manufacturer would assure the public that none but the BEST and PUREST articles enter its composition; and, when according to the directions, will not fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Put up in neat packages, with full directions on each.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
THOMAS A. HURLEY,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,
Louisville, Ky.

For sale by
J. C. WEBB, E. E. LEVERING,
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 321, South side Main Street, three doors below
Fourth Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER.

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S
TAILORING
AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 401 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side), LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crapes, Merinos, Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, warranted not to be equalled in this or any other city.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

OWEN'S HOTEL.
J. STEELE, Jr.,
Successor to W. W. Owen,
Cor. Second and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING taken this well known and popular House, the proprietor hopes, from his long experience and strict attention to his guests, to secure liberal share of patronage.

Good accommodations for Families.

BLISS & WEAVER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
TRIMM

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MURKIN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

County Convention.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Democracy of Franklin county, at the court-house, on next county court day—Monday, March 21st. It is hoped that all the precincts will be fully represented.

Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.

Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

In another column will be found the particulars of the cold-blooded murder of Thomas S. Lowe, in the Havesville jail, by a mob. It seems that a feud had existed for some time between Lowe and Cicero Maxwell, the Commonwealth's Attorney of the district. Lowe had sent a challenge to Maxwell, which the latter refused to accept. Lowe then threatened to cowhide him on sight. At the last term of the court in Havesville Maxwell failed to attend. At this term, which commenced on Monday last, Lowe publicly denounced him as a poltroon and coward, which being reported to Maxwell, he with his friends commenced an affray with Lowe, which resulted in the retreat of the latter and his friends, one of whom was killed in the fight. Lowe was then arrested and put in jail.

In all this we do not see, inasmuch as Lowe and his friends got the worst of the fight, and had killed none of the other party, that there was anything to justify a resort to Lynch law, even if we could suppose a justification to exist for any such proceeding. Yet the mob, cowardly and bloodthirsty, as most mobs are, forced the jail and fired sixteen or eighteen shots at Lowe, murdering him at a distance, as they feared to come close enough to lay hands on him. The perpetrators of this assassination should be brought to account for so atrocious a violation of law and order.

Lowe might have been a bad man, as he was certainly a dangerous one; but his courage and open boldness entitled him to a better fate. He was a small man, being considerably under the ordinary size. In the 8th of January Convention he was appointed by his district as one of the Committee on Resolutions.

Perhaps it would have been as well if the press had not paraded the disgusting details of the late Washington tragedy before the public. But it has been done, and as the recital will be eagerly read, we give several versions of the occurrence as we find them in our exchanges. Popular sympathy is justly and rightly on the side of Mr. Sickles in this lamentable affair, and the exclamation of the guilty and now miserable woman, the author of her own unhappiness and the misfortunes of the others, that "she had seen enough of fashionable life in Washington," is to be hoped, has no peculiar significance outside of her own sad case.

The Cynthia Age recommends the nomination of Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, in an article which we copy. Gen. Desha is one of the best men in the State, and if nominated, could win the race by a large majority.

The best method of developing man's amiability is through his stomach; therefore, give him good dinners, make his bread light and palatable, such as Hurley's Quick Yeast only will do; and surly, cross husbands will be among the things that were.

An old bachelor, named Robert Barnett, a resident of Lincoln county, Ky., took to Ohio, on Wednesday, and manumitted eighteen slaves—nine males and nine females—consisting of father, mother, children, and grandchildren.

Mr. Preston in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes:

On Tuesday evening last a grand reception and ball were given at the Tuilleries, but the Emperor did not make his appearance, and the Empress was obliged to do the honors of the occasion. His Majesty was said to be unwell. At this reception the Hon. Mr. Preston, American Minister to Spain, the ladies of his family, and the members of his legation, were presented to her Majesty, with forty other American gentlemen and ladies. The Princess Clotilde was present and was the object of general observation. On Monday next the city of Paris gives the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville.

The Americans in Paris anticipate giving a grand ball on the 23d of February, in commemoration of Washington's birth-day.

The Washington Tragedy.

We extract the following, concerning the actors in the late Washington tragedy, from a letter to the N. Y. Times:

Mr. Sickles had seen the woman he wedded growing from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Sickles was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, in the household of Mr. Buchanan, and his beautiful bride won universal admiration abroad, not more by her charms of person and manner than by the gayety and innocent gaiety of her conversation. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Bloomingdale Road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson river; and, on his election to Congress, Mr. Sickles took his present house on President's Square. It faces, directly, the Club house, to which was brought, to-day, the corpse of the man who himself had slain all that made the life of that mansion, but a few days since, so gay among the gayest, and so hospitable among the most hospitable of the homes of Washington.

Mrs. Sickles may be twenty-two, and has two children. She is the daughter of Baglioli, the celebrated music teacher, of Fourteenth street. Amid the general gloom which this sad affair has cast over the city, many a sorrowing thought is cast towards her whose guilty surrender to the wiles of a villain has resulted so tragically, for she has been much liked, and those who have known her will grieve sorely at the necessity of giving her up as lost. Few women are better calculated to win their way in polite society, or to contribute more to its vivacity.

Popular sympathy, as usual in such cases, is almost unanimously with Mr. Sickles, the provocation being deemed ample justification for the deed, and when the facts as yet unknown come to be developed, this feeling will grow still stronger, and read a fearful lesson to those who may attempt to invade the honor and happiness of another's home.

A few of Key's personal friends profess to disbelieve his conduct to have been actually criminal, and maintain that it was the result merely of inordinate personal vanity, which led him to seek the appearance of being a favorite with the lady in question. Their theory is utterly dissipated by the confession of the now heart-broken victim.

When Mr. Sickles surrendered himself to Attorney General Black, he requested and obtained to be made of him as proper. The Attorney-General sent for a magistrate, who, with the Chief of Police, came speedily. Soon after the mayor arrived, announcing the death of Key, and Mr. Sickles was conducted in a carriage to the jail, where he now is, awaiting an examination. I called upon him this evening, and found him surrounded by several colleagues and other sympathizing friends. He was evidently laboring under great mental excitement, and his haggard countenance presented marked evidence of the effects of the fearful emotions which have harrowed his soul during the last twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, his manner was calm and collected, with his nerves steady. Of course, I did not question him relative to the affair, but I observed the remark, however, that it was unavoidable, and that he could not have done otherwise. He added: "Satisfied as I was of his guilt, we could not live together upon the same planet."

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Another Version.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald of this morning, says: It appears that it was on Thursday night that the anonymous letter reached Mr. Sickles, apprising him of his wife's treachery. Simultaneously, Key received a similar letter, warning him to desist from his pursuit of Mrs. Sickles, during Friday and Saturday. Sickles fully substantiated the truth of the charges made. In making her confession, Mrs. Sickles declared that Key succeeded some months since in inducing her to yield to repeated interviews, by threats of exposure. In this way intercourse was kept up.

The negro woman who had charge of the house which had been rented, was confronted with Mrs. Sickles, and identified her as the lady who had accompanied Key.

On Sunday morning Mr. Sickles, in spite of the occurrences which had taken place, had calmly resolved upon divorce from his wife, when, as stated, the sight of Key in the square opposite, making the customary signals, induced him to madness, and the bloody sequel followed.

At nine o'clock last evening Mr. Sickles was removed to his cell, where he was shortly after visited by the Rev. Mr. Haley, who, in a Christian spirit, came to offer him consolation. Under the effort of his exhortation, Mr. Sickles gave way to his emotions, and implored him to visit his wretched wife, and let him know her condition.

He did so, and found Mrs. Sickles in the utmost agony of mind. On her knees she implored her husband's pardon, and besought him if he would save her from madness to return her wedding ring, which had been previously torn from her hand.

The reverend gentleman executed the commission, and carried back, besides, a letter expressive of her despair.

It was past midnight when Rev. Mr. Haley returned to the prison and communicated what he had witnessed.

Under the advice of this gentleman, Mr. Sickles consented to give up the ring, and was further induced to write letters to his wife of the most affectionate description.

To-day, Mr. Sickles is in a state of complete mental prostration, and though through have visited the prison, he has refused to see any but a few of his most intimate friends, with whom he has been unable to converse much.

He paces the corridor of the prison in silent grief, frequently pressing his head between his hands. He shakes his head from every allusion to the horrible event of yesterday.

Mrs. S. is confined to her bed by severe illness, and refuses to see any one whatever.

The moment she is able, she is to leave Washington for her father's house.

Mrs. S. is represented as very penitent, and is overwhelmed with grief. She declares that she has had enough of fashionable life at Washington, and prays for oblivion.

She describes her husband when he returned to the house, after having accomplished his bloody work, as entering her room looking like a marble statue, only uttering the sentence "I have killed him." Mr. S. was accompanied by a body of subordinate officers of the district, who made a charge of his weapons, and he would consent to allow him to enter his wife's room, that he would do her no harm.

That he still entertains for her feelings of strong affection, there is no doubt.

He believed Key seduced her from the path of virtue and rectitude, and that but for him she would never have proved false.

When a gentleman remarked to him in jail: "This must be a terrible blow," Mr. S. exclaimed, pressing his hand upon his brow, "Yes, poor child!" and walked away.

It is reported that Mrs. S. is enfeebled, and has made affidavit that she became so in consequence of her intercourse with Mr. Key.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.—This dreadful affair is the theme of conversation in every social community in the country. No event of a similar character has ever excited so much comment. We subjoin some details of the operations of Key and Sickles, as furnished by a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Press. The story begins at the point where the friends of Sickles proceed to inquire as to Key's hiring a house for the indulgence of his lust:

Mr. Woolbridge undertook the mission, and visited the neighborhood indicated in the anonymousmissive, to see whether such a house had been let last summer, and under what circumstances the lease had been granted. He then learned that Mr. Key had hired such a dwelling, at the time alleged. The landlord was a colored man named John Gray, who stated that he received fifty cents a month for his house, he having furnished it, etc. The house was a two-story brick; no one else occupied it. Mr. Key commenced going there with Mrs. Sickles in the month of January last. Key generally entered first; and going up stairs, would hoist the first window over the door, and hang out a towel or a white handkerchief as a signal to Mrs. Sickles that all was clear. He then would leave the door ajar, for Mrs. Sickles to enter.

The last time Mrs. Sickles and Key had been at this house was on Wednesday, the 23d ultimo. On that occasion they entered in the back way, through an alley leading to Sixteenth street.

On this Wednesday night, there came along a cold, raw wind from the north. It asked a colored woman standing on the pavement whether the house was then occupied or not?

"Yes sir," was the response.

"Very well, that's all I want," the mysterious gentleman replied, and turning around, walked away in the direction of K street.

He was observed, however, to hang around the neighborhood for a good part of the evening. Eventually Key was seen to leave the dwelling, and the stranger muffled his face still closer, spoke a few words to Key and then hurried off. It is supposed by many that he was the author of the anonymous letter.

Mr. Sickles knew of the intimacy existing between Mr. Key and his wife. He supposed it simply an innocent but incautious flirtation, and on account of the scandal that it excited in many circles, he remonstrated with her. She did not pay any heed to these entreaties of her husband, but continued uninterrupted her singular but (by her husband) unsuspected intercourse. Key was known to be in the habit of attending the theater, opera, balls, soirees, and other places of gaiety and dissipation, and was most invariably accompanied by Mrs. Sickles. He, indeed, followed her everywhere.

It is said that Key was accustomed to boast of his attentions in this quarter, and that at the National Club House the criminal intercourse between himself and Mrs. Sickles was well known, and formed the topic of conversation.

Mr. Sickles' dwelling was opposite the Club House, and Key was accustomed to go upstairs to a window in the latter building, overlooking Sickles' house, and hang out signals to Mrs. Sickles. He would also go into Lafayette square, wave his handkerchief at her, throw out kisses, and make profuse demonstrations of attachment.

Before the fatal denouement of this unhallowed intercourse, Key had been fine and again turned by his friends the something of a favorite. He was accustomed, however, to treat these friendly admonitions with an air of haughty bravado. He would listen to no remonstrance from any quarter. He had been known to boast of his amours in society, and it is said that Mr. Buchanan, being informed of Mr. Key's character, had made out his dismissal, and was only waiting to select a successor, previous to sending in the document to the Senate, when Mr. Key met his death.

I visited Sickles to-night in the prison. He appears to be in good spirits, and has been visited during the day by many of his friends and Congressional colleagues. He positively refuses another examination, and declares his determination to remain in prison until the day of trial. He asks no favors from the law.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, of this morning, says that Robert J. Walker had a long interview with Mr. Sickles. He alluded to the fact that Key's father was his personal friend, that he had always treated Key as his own son, and continued, turning to Mr. Sickles, "you did right."

Mr. Walker frequently wept as he spoke. Mr. S. said to Mr. W. that he appreciated his feelings, and was sorry that circumstances had compelled such results.

Mr. Walker was shown a letter written to Mr. S. by his wife, since his confinement, expressing her deep grief at his condition, and acknowledging her own guilt, and promising to live in the future. He pronounced it the production of mind of more than ordinary genius.

Secretary Cobb also called upon Mr. S., and he President addressed him a letter. Great effort has been made to arrest Butterworth as an accessory before the act, notwithstanding his public statement, but he keeps out of the way. The most diligent search for him has been made in vain.

The friends of Sickles assert the object of arresting Butterworth is to deprive the former of the benefit of his testimony.

When Mrs. Sickles' mother visited Mr. S. to-day, he exclaimed to E. B. Hart, who accompanied her: "I did think I might have been spared his trial."

On Saturday night, after the confession, among other articles which Mr. S. requested his wife to return to him, either as a prudential precaution against leaving her in possession of money or valuables, or as a confirmation of her confession, was valuable pair of ear-rings. They were a present from him before marriage.

It is reported from conversation with the officers in the jail, that they were returned to Mrs. S. This is another evidence of his affection, whatever may be his belief concerning his legal rights. Notwithstanding this, he declares that a reconciliation is never taking place.

Mr. S.'s father has been at the jail all day. He takes a great interest in his son's condition. It is reported by persons in his vicinity that he is in Fifteenth street, which Mr. Key and Mrs. S. frequented, that yesterday the private carriage of Mr. S. was seen to stop at the said house. A lady alighted and entered the building, remaining a short time, and then returned. The house had been examined a short time previously, and a search was made, to belong to Mr. Key, was found upon a bed. The two facts last stated are significant. It is a sad commentary on the shallowness of friendships in fashionable circles here, that of all the gay throng which crowded the parlors of Mrs. S. on Thursday night last at her levee, but very few have condescended to call upon her in her misfortune.

THE HAVESVILLE TRAGEDY—Lowe Murdered in Jail.

The soil of Kentucky is red with the blood of men who died in fair combat, and those who have been butchered in cold blood. But of the latter we know of no more atrocious than the assassination of Thomas S. Lowe, in the Havesville jail, yesterday, by a bloodthirsty and cowardly mob.

A feud had existed for a year, between Lowe and Cicero Maxwell, Commonwealth's Attorney of that Judicial District, which had its origin in party politics. Lowe sent his adversary a challenge sometime since, which he refused to notice. Lowe then sent him word he would cowhide him on sight. Maxwell did not attend court at the last term, and it is said for the reason he wished to avoid a personal conflict with his determined and desperate foe.

The Court met on Tuesday, and Lowe publicly declared Maxwell a poltroon and coward. The information was given to Maxwell, who armed himself, and, with a body of friends, attacked Lowe. The latter, as we related yesterday, retreated. A number of shots were fired, one of which killed a man named Abner, who was standing near the door, and another which struck Lowe in the head, and he was wounded, and finally caught.

It was thought for awhile the mob would lynch him, but finally he was taken to prison and dismissed.

The town was feverish with excitement, and on Wednesday night, the mob, who of course hated Lowe, (mobs always hate brave men,) increased in numbers and the thirst for blood. During the night it was decided to force the jail and lynch him, or if they couldn't approach him, kill him on sight.

On yesterday morning, in accordance with the plans, the mob attacked the jail, and fearing to lay hands upon their victim, fired upon him. He received some sixteen or eighteen balls in vital parts, and died instantly.

Connected with the mob then retired. Lowe leaves a family who reside in Havesville. His father lives in this city. He was a cool, determined, and most dangerous man. In all of his brawls and shooting affairs, from which, until this, he came out unscathed, he displayed an extraordinary degree of courage, and he doubtless died as he lived, without fear of mortal man.

Lou. Cour., 4th.

Great Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—A conflagration here last night destroyed half a square on Main Street. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who set fire to the cotton gin and the E. A. Harris building, and then set fire to the offices of the Avalanche, Ledger, Christian Advocate, Presbyterian Sentinel, the printing house of Hutton & Clark, the stores of Gilkey & Warren, Jennings, Saffraus & Stratton, stove dealers, W. H. Hunt, crockery, N. Stillman, millinery, Heinrich Brothers, confectionery, Joseph Tenenbaum, and several other stores. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, the losers being all more or less insured.

On Wednesday night last, the dwelling house of E. S. Fitch, Esq., some four miles from here, on the Mt. Sterling road, was entirely consumed by fire, including every article of household furniture, together with clothing.

The building was entirely new, with the exception of three rooms on the lower floor. The carpenters had just completed their wood-work, and all was ready for the plasterers and glaziers to finish a house, which, if it had been completed, would have rivalled in beauty of architecture the finest in the country. It is supposed that the fire originated in the upper story, and spread with such rapidity that it was with the greatest difficulty, after it was discovered, that the sleeping inmates were enabled to save themselves from the burning ruins. Mr. Fitch's splendid library was lost to a volume, and every article of clothing, save what they then had on. It was indeed the most lamentable occurrence of the kind ever occurred in the county, and we do not suppose there ever was a fire attended with a more total loss. It is supposed by those who know, that the loss will be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.—Flemingsburg News.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The body of Mr. Key was brought from Washington this afternoon, and buried in the Presbyterian ground in Green street, in the same grave with his wife. The funeral was attended by his friends from Washington and this city.

A young man named Orlando G. Parsons, formerly a clerk in the New York post-office, committed suicide at his boarding house in this city to-day by shooting himself through the head. He had been disappointed in his efforts to secure a clerkship in the State Department at Washington, as a letter from Secretary Cass, which was found in his pocket, showed. Out of means and in a fit of despair, he committed the rash act.

What it is Doing for the Sick.

Wm. Seuchman, Esq., the well-known Lithographer, says:

"I have frequently used *Barbary's Holland Bitters*, and it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock says: "I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, which I had long suffered."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used *Barbary's Holland Bitters* myself, and recommended it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented. See advertisement in another column."

mar 5 t-w3&w1

DIED.

At the Old House, in Louisville, on the morning of March 1st, Mrs. ANNA R. MARSHALL, widow of the late Hon. John J. Marshall, aged 64.

HORSE TAMING!

PROF. W. H. RAREY
Will be in Frankfort on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 9th and 10th of March, for the purpose of showing his skill in the ART OF HORSE TAMING.

And instructing those who wish to learn. He may be found at the CAPITAL HOTEL or CHINN'S LIVERY STABLE.

mar 5 w&t-wid

Georgia State Lottery.

ON THE PLAN OF THE
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the
MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,
OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA.

AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two commissioners, B. S. Young and J. M. Jenkins, in the CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA., ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 TICKETS!
25,627 PRIZES!
MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS.

CAPITAL PRIZE
\$50,000!
TICKETS ONLY \$10!

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

CLASS 9 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 5, 1859.

CLASS 10 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 12, 1859.

CLASS 11 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 19, 1859.

CLASS 12 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 26, 1859.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME,
TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN MARCH.

1 Prize of \$50,000 is..... \$50,000
1 do. 15,000 is..... 15,000
1 do. 5,000 is..... 5,000
1 do. 4,000 is..... 4,000
1 do. 3,000 is..... 3,000
1 do. 2,000 is..... 2,000
1 do. 1,500 is..... 1,500
1 do. 1,000 is..... 1,000
1 do. 500 is..... 500
1 do. 400 is..... 400
1 do. 300 is..... 300
1 do. 200 is..... 200
1 do. 150 is..... 150
1 do. 100 is..... 100
100 do. 100 are..... 10,000

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.
4 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$50,000 are \$800
1 do. 100 do. 150 are 3,000
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 2,000
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 1,500
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 1,000
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 500
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 400
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 300
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 200
1 do. 100 do. 100 are 100
25,627 Prizes, amounting to..... \$347,700

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.
The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with the tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 29 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel, and the number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the 4th Approximation Prize. For example: If Ticket No. 11,234, 11,235, 11,236 will each be entitled to the 4th Prize of \$1,000, and the ticket No. 11,237, 11,238, 11,239, 11,240, 11,241, 11,242, will each be entitled to \$150, and so on according to the above scheme.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets, \$80
" " " " 10 Half " " 40
" " " " 10 Quarter " " 20
" " " " 10 Eighth " " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, Enclose the money to our address for the tickets, ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure, and may designate.

A list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.

Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

7-All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—or at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Office Masonic Hall Block, Bull St., Savannah.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News.

mar 5 w&t-wid

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JOHNSON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar 5 w&t-wid

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep16 t-w&w THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Prescribe this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Celebrities at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes for that paper the following graphic sketches of prominent men at the Capital:

THE PRESIDENT.

His Excellency, James Buchanan, is an old gentleman of some seventy years of age, standing six feet one or two inches in his undarned bachelors stockings, of florid and rather hectic complexion, and with hair white and glistening as the glass threads in the glass tails of the glass birds of paradise made in Barnum's Museum by an ingenious operator, and sold at twenty-five cents apiece to gaping children. His anxiety about the disputed line of Oregon has inclined his head to the left at an angle of fifty-fourty or fifty; and his left eye seems detailed from general service and on permanent secret duty supervising the developments in Cuba. He lurches heavily to the left in walking, and simper gossip with ladies through the left side of his not regular mouth. In dress he is somewhat of the diplomatic dandy; and the vast white linen kerchief worn round his neck is intended, I presume, as a statesmanlike encouragement to the flax growers and linen bleachers in the mighty prairies of the West. His manners are extremely courteous and affable, more especially to women, with whom he delights to converse on the small scandals and the gossip of the capital. There is something stately and mournful in his isolation, for I believe he has not one warm, familiar friend, (except perhaps the Platts, of Philadelphia,) who are more like humble retainers, than the surface of the footstool. Even his niece is addressed by him as "Miss Harriet," and priding himself on his conscientious coldness, he sits along as best he can without either sympathy or consolation. Never has there been in the White House a more laborious occupant; he reposes no confidence even in his Cabinet officers, but insists on first reading every paper which they put before him for signature. He seldom leaves the house for exercise and air, but spends twelve or sixteen hours a day in discharging drudgeries of detail, which might much better be left to the care of subordinates in the departments. Again and again, on every possible occasion, he disavows with contempt and ridicule his supposed aspirations for a second term of office. "Two old men," he says, "myself and Lewis Cass, if we live so long, will quit this city on the 6th of March, 1861, with much lighter and less burdened hearts than we bore with us on coming here." There is a pained sincerity in the tone of these avowals—a bitterness as of thwarted good intentions and misapprehended motives, which I cannot find in my heart either to doubt or not sympathize with. In spite of the mental and bodily peculiarities, there is a grandeur of desolation in this old man's life.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Senator Davis is by all odds the most brilliant conversationalist it has ever been the writer's fortune to encounter. Thin, wiry, sharp-visaged, self-possessed, and desynaptic, with a voice very gentle and modulated, an address very pliable and courtly—this great captain of the fire-eaters can sit fire with as much ease and quickness as Douglas shows in spitting tobacco juice, and every epigram from his thin lips is fatal to the reputation of a lifetime. Never was the rapier of polished wit more dazzling or more mortal in its exercise. Name after name may be brought up in discussion, and every candidate for notoriety will stagger back with a silver Minnie ball lodged in some tender part of his intestines.

DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas—all facts, habits, and appearances to the country notwithstanding—impressed me on the whole as the most gigantic intellect, next to Webster's, that your correspondent has at any time been placed in contact with. A general dwarfing process takes place amongst all surrounding competitors, and the shadow of the massive brow stretches far over every scene in which the great Democratic rebel uplifts his vigorous and shaggy head.

SPEAKER ORR.

Speaker Orr has been lately with you in New York, but some of your country readers may not have seen that solid chunk of jollity, good humor and good living, standing fourteen inches higher than Douglas, Fallstall in configuration, rubicund in feature, merrily philosophical in the twinkle of his two black bearded eyes—a man to speak well of every one, and never to scandal a human except his cook, when a favorite joint is not done to his palate—courtier and just in all personal relations with political enemies, but too easily yielding to the dictates of party power in his official acts.

BRECKINRIDGE.

About forty years of age, and in the neighborhood of six feet high, well-proportioned, dark-haired, dark-eyed—with bilious complexion, and a closely-shaven face—his mouth is indicative of a firm, deliberative will, and his head of well-balanced thoughtfulness.

BROWN, OF THE CABINET.

Governor Brown, of the Cabinet, is a short, stout, very self-possessed and ready gentleman, about fifty years of age, and with a face finely suggestive of strength, talent, and good nature. As a popular orator, somewhat in the spread eagle line, he is one of the best in the country. With keen, deep-set eyes, a firm mouth, and such a nose as Napoleon would have admired, Aaron V. Brown is one of the most influential members of the Cabinet, and his position before the country stands unrivaled by an ample fortune.

CRITTENDEN.

Senator Crittenden is not a handsome man, not by any means; and if gifted in any remarkable degree by nature, as we have no reason to doubt, that capricious goddess has taken special pains to conceal her jewel in his head. His forehead, almost hidden under a shock of silver hair, is both small and narrow; the cheek bones are very prominent, the mouth large and irregular, the nose without definite shape, and the whole expression intensely Celtic.

TOUCY.

Secretary Toucy, of the Navy, has a very striking appearance, and a powerful oratorical development. His forehead, half-concealed under thin brown and gray curls, is massive and prominent; the eyes beneath it (dark and somewhat wild looking; the cheeks thin and sallow, speaking of midnight vigils at the desk; his figure is erect and tall; his dress extremely careless, and a big buff kerchief, which he persists in wearing round his neck at night, is supposed in popular conjecture to be a revolutionary relic—probably patched together from the buff breeches and vest of some ancestors who fell in one of the battles with the Potawatomies.

President Shannon, late of the Missouri State University, died at his residence, in Canton, on Friday last. At the time of his death he was President of the Christian University located at Canton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—Both Houses were in session at five o'clock.

An additional section from the committee's bill on the post-office and post routes was adopted, instructing the Postmaster General to report at the commencement of the next session of Congress what post routes have not paid one half of their cost. Also, to report on what items of the department generally the expenses may be reduced. After an amendment by Mr. Broderick, reducing the salary of the California mail agent from \$5,000 to \$1,600.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered an amended bill, cutting down most of the miscellaneous items, such as advertising, mail bags, wrapping paper, and post-office blanks—a total saving of over \$50,000. In reference to the blanks, he said he was cognizant of a case where Mr. Rice, editor of the Pennsylvania, had a contract for printing blanks for \$40,000, which cost him just \$5,000, the profits being divided—50 per cent. to the Washington Union, 5 per cent. to a paper published in the interest of a member of Congress.

Mr. Mason, of Va., said that if the facts were so, the Senate would be the country to lay the information before them.

Mr. Wilson reiterated the statement, and said that Mr. Rice himself had said so, and, moreover, that the arrangement was with the cognizance of the President of the United States.

Mr. Cameron said that the matter was so notorious that everybody except, perhaps, the Senate from Virginia, must know all about it. Mr. Rice, until recently, was a creature of the President's, but lately they had a quarrel, and Mr. Rice went about blabbing all about it.

Mr. Mason—Did Mr. Rice tell the Senator so? Mr. Cameron—The way to get this information is to appoint a committee of investigation, or give me for slander, and then bring the evidence before me for all I say here or elsewhere. Just bring Billy Rice and the priest. They know all about it, and I think my colleague knows something about it, too.

Mr. Mason—Did Mr. Rice tell you so?

Mr. Cameron—I do not speak to Mr. Rice.

Mr. Mason—Then you bring here the rumor and hearsay of the country to make these grave charges of fraud.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, said that whatever extravagance there might be in the printing of these blanks, he could say that the whole was executed in accordance with the law. The prices were fixed by law. Mr. Bigler then explained the details of the affair, and added that his colleagues were scarcely justified in these imputations of the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, while considering the prices for printing these blanks too high, could not believe the imputation cast by the Senator from Pennsylvania on the President. No doubt that the Senator himself believed it, but he (Mr. Johnson) could not give it credence.

Mr. Cameron said that to show his sincerity he would move for a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Iverson proposed to add a clause to the bill increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents, for the reason, as he stated, that the post routes bill, to which was added a similar provision, is an unimportant bill, which the House, if it passed, would let fall to the ground, whereas they could not throw over this appropriation bill.

Lost—years 19, 25, 27.

Here, on motion of Mr. Green, the Senate adjourned—years 23, 19, 27.

House.—The miscellaneous appropriation bill was considered in committee.

Mr. Penderford offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, renewing the tariff of 1846. At 20 minutes after 11 o'clock the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments to the House.

Mr. George Taylor, of N. Y., from the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the superintendent of public printing, made a report. He said that the books are so negligently and loosely kept that it is impossible to derive any definite knowledge of the business done in the office. The accounts in some instances appear balanced, when such is not the case, and considerable sums have been collected on the same under the direction of the present superintendent. The certificates issued for engraving and lithographing, with the accounts, were kept by the parties who did the work; they exhibited their books, and swore they had been paid for all the work done.

The books show the amounts received by them, yet it appears that certificates were issued to several parties for greater amounts than appear on their books. In one case, the difference is \$10,000, and in another over \$6,000, the difference being against the government. The paper accounts do not agree. Several hundred receipts are unaccounted for. The committee say, in fact there appears to have been a singular fatality about the books and accounts connected with these matters. Few of them could be explained, and none entirely satisfactorily. They unanimously report that the facts show conclusively, that there existed a combination for the compelling of all contractors to pay their way for contracts. That this was the general belief among contractors, and the payment for contracts either in the way of a loan, commission, or percentage, was general.

The contractors found it necessary to employ certain agents at Washington to attend to their business and pay them largely before they got work. As a general thing, they say they did not know that Seaman was interested in the matter, but it was certain that they got no work until after they employed particular parties; the contractors were all led or forced to employ the same agents, although they had no previous acquaintance with them. The paper contractors employed a public printer to act as their agent, for which they paid 3½ per centum. The printer employed a clerk to do a little work at a yearly salary of \$1,000, while the printer received for doing nothing, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Engravers and lithographers found it to their interest to employ the public printer to act as agent to look after their interest and receive the money to be paid. The committee report that they traced between \$35,000 and \$40,000 into his hands, and some \$10,000 to others, and about \$30,000 direct to Mr. Seaman, most of which last sum was given by way of bonus, and is still remaining unpaid.

As a part of the money was paid by contractors direct to the printer. The committee found two or three agreements to pay money direct for contracts—two in favor of Mr. Seaman, and one in favor of the printer, but found one including the largest sum by reason of the refusal of one of the paper contractors. In a second case the money was paid not to the printer, but to other parties, not known to the committee. As to the third contract, for 20 per cent. on account of lithographing, the committee could not ascertain whether it was paid or not. The combination referred to existed for all contracts going through Mr. Seaman's office.

The committee say the testimony in the case furnished by the public printer, that some agent and confidential relation existed between Mr. Seaman and the principal parties involved, and they were not ignorant of the action and interest of each other from facts found. The committee feel constrained to submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That A. D. Seaman, late superintendent of public printing, has been guilty of improper and illegal practices in the discharge of his official duty and in violation of the provisions of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of August, 1852, creating the office of superintendent and defining the duties thereof.

Resolved, That the testimony in this case be made a part of the record of the House of Representatives, and sent to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Adjourning.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—Most of the amendments to the post-office bill were adopted, the votes being taken on those disputed. The amendment reducing the Butterfield contract was adopted, yet the bill was not passed relative to the weekly mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., was adopted—years 29, 20.

The amendment relative to weekly mail from Kansas City to Stockton, Cal., was adopted. The sections raising rates of postage, abolishing the traveling privilege, and generally regulating the details of public printing, have been guilty of improper and illegal practices in the discharge of his official duty and in violation of the provisions of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of August, 1852, creating the office of superintendent and defining the duties thereof.

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The amendments adopted in committee are to allow back pay to the officers suspended by the recent boards, and to pay \$170,000 for the pay of the Paraguay expedition.

Mr. Hammond, of S. C., from the naval committee, reported amendments increasing appropriations for the Portsmouth navy yard from \$10,000 to \$20,000; of New York from \$20,000 to \$165,000; of Norfolk from \$10,000 to \$150,000; of Pensacola from \$10,000 to \$75,000; and of Mare Island, California, from \$70,000 to \$200,000.

In the course of debate, Mr. Hammond, of S. C., said we have too many navy yards. One on the Atlantic, one on the Gulf, and one on the Pacific are enough; but great reforms could not be made at once. The committee had reported less than the estimates.

Mr. Hammond's amendment was agreed to by the following vote—years 20, 19, 25.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend to indemnify Com. Paulding for the suits pending against him for the capture of Gen. Walker. Withdrawn.

The Speaker moved to suspend the rules so that no new promotions be made in the navy until the number of captains is reduced to fifty. Agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were agreed to except the increase for the navy yard at New York, which was rejected by the following vote—years 28, 15, Mr. King voting with the majority.

Mr. Seward was absent. The Vice President took the chair vice Mr. Stuart.

The Norfolk, Pensacola, and California amendments were lost.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., was persistent in his attempt to carry through the last named, but unsuccessfully—years 14, 24.

Mr. Hale's amendment to restrict promotion was lost. The bill was then read the third time and passed—years 28, 15, 8.

The Senate then, at 2½ o'clock A. M. adjourned.

Mr. Smith O'Brien occupied a seat on a sofa on the floor in conference with Mr. Shields. Several Senators were introduced and entered into conversation with him.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—SENATE.—During the morning hour the business was unimportant.

Mr. Seward said that if he had been present at the vote on the naval appropriation bill he should have voted against Mr. Hammond's amendment to increase the appropriation for the navy yards at New York and elsewhere.

Mr. Thompson presented the credentials of Mr. Powell, his successor.

Mr. Hunter called up the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Mr. Slidell presented the credentials of Mr. Benjamin, re-elected Senator from Louisiana for the term of six years.

A multitude of memorials were presented, but on motion, were not taken, because there was no time to act on them.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

It appropriates for coast surveys \$253,000, light houses \$227,000, survey of public buildings \$265,000, Washington city, various items, \$127,000, treasury building \$50,000, post-office building \$150,000, capital expenditures \$400,000, botanic garden \$7,400, insane hospital \$85,000, mortuary on fine street property, New York, \$11,000, patent office, agricultural \$40,000, miscellaneous about \$30,000, total \$2,345,000.

There is a proviso in the appropriation for the capitol extension that no decorations be executed till approved by the art committee.

Mr. Simmons moved an amendment requiring home valuation of imports, which (after a protracted debate on the point of such a motion being in order) was lost.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, from the Finance Committee, moved an amendment that the President be authorized to issue \$200,000 of Treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest. A protracted debate ensued, in which Messrs. Seward, of New York, Chase, of Penn., Davis, of Miss., and others, participated.

In the midst of the debate a motion for a recess prevailed.

On re-assembling, debate was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and after further discussion, the amendment of the committee, offered by Mr. Hunter, for the issue of Treasury notes, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Cleggman, Davis, Fish, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Shields, Slidell, Ward, and Yulee—24.

NAVS—Broderick, Cameron, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Simmons, Wilson—10.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., moved an amendment to appropriate \$350,000 to continue the custom-house at New Orleans. Lost—years 15, 25, 22.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., from the committee, moved an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to complete the aqueduct. Adopted.

House.—On motion of Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania, the House suspended the rules and passed the Senate resolution authorizing the President, and with the advice of the Senate, to confer on Commodore Stewart a commission as senior flag officer of the navy on the active list, in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious services.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the army bill, which were previously considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House concurred in the following among others: The appropriation of \$100,000 for the military road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla; the appropriation of \$53,000 for repairs and machinery at the Springfield armory; and \$55,000 for similar purposes at the Harper's Ferry armory. The appropriation of \$227,000 for the payment of the Massachusetts war claim was also concurred in—years 176, 23.

The House has passed the Senate bill extending the laws and judicial system of the United States over Oregon.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., asked leave to introduce a bill repealing a clause in the English bill which prohibits the people of Kansas forming a State constitution, until it appears by a census that there is sufficient population for one Representative in Congress, according to the Federal ratio.

Mr. English, of Ind., remarked that it is too late in the session to consider the subject, and objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules. Not carried—years 100, 59, two-thirds being required.

The House, on motion, ordered 210,000 copies of the agricultural and 120,000 of the mechanical parts of the patent office report to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of New York, the rules were suspended to take up the Senate bill appropriating \$55,000 for deepening the channel over St. Clair flats. The bill was then passed by 55 majority.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the mail steamer bill was defeated yesterday, and now again rejected it by 66 yeas to 94 nays.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative appropriation bill. By this action the mileage for the next Congress, which was stricken out originally by the House, is restored.

Evening Session.—Mr. Andrews, of New York, moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the River and Harbor bill, but withdrew it subsequently, at the request of Mr. Washburne, of Ill., inasmuch as from the shortness of the session, final action could not be had upon the bill.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any correspondence between Switzerland and the United States relating to that clause of the late treaty between the two countries, which discriminate against the privilege of citizens of the United States of traveling with and worship, visiting or sojourning in Switzerland.

Many gentlemen rose in a struggle for the floor. Mr. Davis, of Miss., was recognized.

Mr. Jones suggested, for the purpose of facilitating business, if in order, that the clerk of the House be instructed to keep the names of members, put them in a box, and draw them out, one at a time—the member so chosen to have the floor.

General exclamation—"Agreed."

Mr. Barksdale objected.

Mr. Clay thought, in justice to claimants, the Senate bills on the Speaker's table should be taken up and disposed of in some way.

Mr. Jones—I am willing that you should leave my name out of the box.

Mr. Houston—Put mine in, as I want to be drawn out.

The Speaker arrested this conversation and said that Mr. Davis had the floor.

Mr. Davis then made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules. Confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. Barksdale obtained the floor with the view of procuring the passage of a private bill, and moved in an exceedingly loud voice a suspension of the rules.

The noise continuing, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said he could not hear what was going on.

The Speaker replied that he was not surprised at it, and succeeded in restoring comparative quiet.

Mr. Barksdale got his bill passed and sat down in conscious triumph.

The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boeck moved an amendment appropriating \$173,700 for the charter of vessels for the Paraguay expedition, by giving the Secretary of the Navy the power to purchase them. The chartering of these vessels for nine months amounts to this sum. In making this contract, the Secretary inserted a clause by which he could purchase them at \$289,000—only \$200,000 (?) more than the price of chartering them, and \$500 less than it would cost to charter them for fifteen months.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, did not think that the constitution conferred power to charter vessels for an expedition. He had seen the Secretary of the Navy in the House to-day, suggesting this legislation to get out of the difficulty he has brought about. He would always put down his foot and lift his voice against interference with legislation.

Mr. Pettit, of Ind., protested against making an appropriation at all.

The galleries of both Houses are densely crowded, many persons being unable to obtain entrance.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SENATE.—The House bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the late investigating committee of the House was passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter's amendment, adopted in the Senate yesterday, was that the power for the issue and re-issue of treasury notes conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of December 3, 1857, should be revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until July 1, 1860, to the amount of \$200,000, the interest not to exceed six per centum, and to defray the expenses thereof \$5,000 is appropriated.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the Atlantic and Pacific mail facilities by way of Panama and Tehuantepec to the additional extent of \$250,000. Adopted—years 39, 13, 12.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., moved to amend by appropriating \$120,000 for ten years to add a line of mail between the port of Mexico, Gulf, Mexico having given a similar grant.

Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke in favor of the amendment, and was followed by Messrs. Ward, Shields, Wilson, and Benjamin.

Mr. Wilson, in urging the appropriation, was desirous of limiting it to four years—and so amended. It was passed—years 24, 10.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to amend by giving the whole amount of \$500,000 dollars to complete the treasury buildings instead of \$50,000. Adopted.

Mr. Iverson, and many other Senators, attempted to append claims and other business as amendments, the discussion of which occupied much time, but they were mostly voted down, or set aside. The main amendments, as above noted, are an evidently uncomfortable state of mind, kept beseeching Senators to remember that there was no hope of passing these crude amendments, which only obstructed the indispensable legislation of the country, and periled the calling of the extra session.

Eight o'clock P. M.—There is a deluge of rain with a cold temperature 30 degrees below zero. A few hundred ladies and several hundred gentlemen were in the galleries. Most of the Senators are in their seats.

The subject before the Senate is the omnibus bill, but it has been overlaid with amendments. The discussion has given scope to debate on all topics, from a protective tariff to the Kansas Indian. The main amendments, as above noted, are an evidently uncomfortable state of mind, kept beseeching Senators to remember that there was no hope of passing these crude amendments, which only obstructed the indispensable legislation of the country, and periled the calling of the extra session.

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